Guerrero. The Santisgo can be navigated more than one hundred miles from a point opposite Guadalaxara towards Salamanca, and the Fanuco two hundred miles from Tampico to San Juan, a point within two hundred miles of Mexico, the true route of our army to the capital.

Between Tampico and San Blas, points but four hundred and fifty miles apart, more than one-third of the distance may be accomplished by steamers, and this is, doubtless, the true route from the United States to Oregon.

cannon.

A bold general will not hesitate to attack them with one-fourth their number, and may rely upon success. With such troops, living on six and a quarter cents per day, our own army, will find little difficulty, either in ambush or the field.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS—TWELVE DOLLARS BOUNTY! Wanted for the United States army, a few able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, above a feet 3 inches high, of good character, and of respectable standing among their fellow-citizens. The term of service is five years, or during the war with Mexico, at the option of the recruits, as stated in the following order:—

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE

SEAT OF WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Loss of the U. S. Prize Schr. Union.

PROSPECTS OF A PROTRACTED WAR. PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

[From the Picayune, Jan. 3.]

By the arrival at a late hour last night of the United States steamer Edith, Captain Conillard, we have three day's later dates from Brazos Sentiago. She left Brazos on the 30th ultimo, and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 36 000 strong.

go were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advices were received of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was nimity miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join Gen. Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy. There was a rumor that Santa Anna he thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main read to Montarey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltille, but it is not favorable to the march of an srmy, and it is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passenters in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ultimo. It was thought, however, that Gen. Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and size Gen. Twigg's, Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna's army. Our informants think Santa Anna's army was overrated; but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoros, and other points, from the rancheres under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to danger. At Matamoros, Col Clark had called upon the citizens to enrol themselves for service, and at the Braces, Gen. Josup had done the same thing. Both these points were sally deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2,000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoros, and the exposed cendition of that city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived

appears to have been adopted by Congress; and we rather suspect that teis course has been dictated by Santa Anna and Almonte, and that his declarations in his letters to Gen. Taylor wore designed to forestall Congress with the people. Before Almonte left the United States, he pointed out this as the only course for Maxico to pursue, and since his return he has often stated that it would be preferable to fight the United States rather than even give up Texas, as the only means of creating a wholesome national feeling.

up Texas, as the only means of creating a wholesome national feeling.

Had there been any indication of a pacific turn of public affairs, our squadron would, in all likelihood, have heard of it, and the government of the United States have been made acquainted with the fact through that chan nel. Apart from the rumers heretofore prevelent upon the subject, and such confirmation as is now had of them, it seems to us all indications are averse to peace. If the Mexican people are a tithe as bellicose as the Mexican press, there is much for the swort to do, before the pen of the diplomatist is called in requisition.

"TAMPICO, Dec. 23, 1846.

"Gentlemen:—The unexpected detention of the pucket till this late hour, enables me to give the following important information, just received by me, from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th instant.

"The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress

commercial house here, and is dated Maxico, the 16th instant.

"The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease; nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every heatile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept of no foreign intervention whatever to bring about a peace.

"The letter further states that the \$500,000 loan guarantied by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized; nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

"This action on the part of Mexico will at once determine the public action of our government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and, perhaps, bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this are inexhustible. When more at loisure, I will refer to what these resources are. Yours, very truly, &c.

[From the N. O. Ficayune, Jap. 5.]

country north of this are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what these resources are. Yours, very truly, &c.

[From the N. O. Picsyune, Jan. 5.]

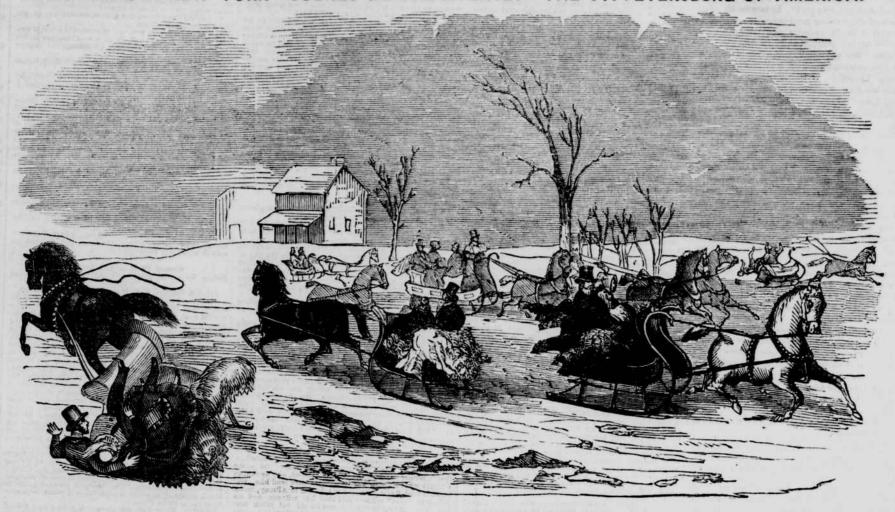
The following letter, which came to hand after our edition of Sunday was printed, puts to rest all doubts as to the fact that advices were expressed from Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, announcing the march of a large Mexican force towards that place. With what intentions Santa Anna has thrown forward men in this direction time only can solve; but, if the force has not been ever-estimated, it may be his plan to cut up our srmy in detail.

At the last accounts, Gen. Wool was at Perras, about 120 miles, if we mistake not, northwest of Saltillo. Our correspondent evidently entertains a doubt as to the practicability of his forming a junction with General Worth. It would seem good strategy on the part of the enemy to throw a large force, between Saltillo and Parras, make a diversion with a portion of the troops against General Worth, while the main body of the army falls upon Gen. Wool. Apprehensions that such may have been the case are discernible in our correspondence. If Santa Anna had any of the spirit and capacity of the great military commander to whom he vaingforlously likens himself, he would have done some such thing long before this. Here is the letter:—

CAMARGO, Mexico, Dec. 19, 12 at night.

By an express last night from Gen. Worth, which arrived at half-past I celeck, we learn that Santa Anna is advancing upon Saltillo and Monterey, as is said, with 30,000 men; and all the available force from this place and vicinity is ordered up to those points with the least possible delay. At the same time a requisition has been received for a large supply of ammuniton, to be forwarded immediately. The express from Saltillo arrived at Monterey on the evening of the day Gen. Taylor left that place for Monte Morales, on his way to Victoria. He had probably made thirty miles from Monterey with his army, metanded for the occupation of Victoria, but this intellige

SLEIGHING IN NEW YORK --- SCENES ON THE AVENUES --- THE ST. PETERSBURG OF AMERICA.



we riders. Fast nags attached to clumsy looking at the height of safe speed, while the single whips dodgof the riders. Fast nags attached to clumsy looking sleight, with heavy boxes, tried their speed against gaily dressed horses with light establishments, and it was cushead of the light affair. The folks were all out on " the road." There was a big sleigh, drawn by twelve beautiful bay horses, a splendid turn-out of four dappled greys with silver trimmings, a handsome tandem affair, two eleconcern, made up of a span of shining black Canadians before a black sleigh robed with black bear skins, and containing several riders of both sexes, in black velvet and cloth; the horses looked devlish, the men looked

who improve the sleighing to the greatest extent of description would lead to the appropriation of more space cocked hat—and occasional feats of le horse flesh, bell metal and iron runners. Yesterday, the than we have room for. The Avenue was fairly alive, performed over the backs of sleighs. ed in, and out, across, and around them in a perfect unfortunate wight at the left was going at a spanking break-neck style, while robes, veils and cravats streamed rate, when he had something so interesting to communiwere not serious. Some horses left their sleighs and passengers behind, and made the quickest time known in shafts. Some luckless drivers paid more attention to the eyes of their fair companions than to the read, and were said to have occurred in which they recovered them before they had been run over by more than one sleigh— and it is positively said that one fortunate individual re-

The avenues are crowded now-a-days with fast goers, a napplah, and the ladies looked reguish. But to attempt covered his beaver before it was even knocked into a tained in it. As to the horse without a driver, "the last cocked hat—and occasional feats of lofty tumbling were link is broken" which bound him to his sleigh, and he is performed over the backs of sleighs.

her side of the sleigh, gave the vehicle a tilt, and over it went just sufficient to leave its precious load sprawling their sight. "Keep your eye on the road" is the team-

gentleman (in the upper right hand corner) performing an amusing exploit, for the gratification of many spectators.

The omnibus proprietors are vieing with each other in the magnificence of their displays. Yesterday the twelve horse establishment referred to above, danced through the streets, and to-day, (the weather being propitious,) Kipp & Brown bring out a twelve horse team with silver trimmings and bells. The handsomest equipages turn out with bells, from three to six in number, hung in metal arches over the cellars, saddles, and headstalls of the harness. These bells, however, are only for show, the music which they discourse is in significant; not at all to be compared with the round, musical Jingle of the little hellow globes which have been in use so long. We object to any innovation of the kind. There's music in a suit of old fashioned sleighbells, that cannot be improved by any gingerbread arrangement of tea-bell school. Give us the old bells by all means.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two companies of the Rifle Regiment embarked at New Orleans on the evening of the 4th inst., on board the steamer Massachusetts, for Tampilo.

We are gratified to announce, says the Richmond Enquirer, that the Secretary of War has agreed to accept two more companies, (making in all twelve), to be armed with rifles and bayonets, and to act as flankers to the regiment. Virginia will thus furnish a fine legion. Thomas P. August, Eaq., has been appointed Adjutant of the Virginia regiment. A good selection.

A detachment of 80 recruits for the United States Ar-

A detachment of 80 recruits for the United States Army, left Pittsburgh on Saturday, on board the steamer Clipper.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The bark Montezuma, Capt. Thompson, has been chartered to take out the residue of the New York regiment of volunteers.

The ship St. Leuis has laft Philadelphia with her hold filled with boarding boats, built there by order of the generation. vernment.

The United States brig Ferry is nearly ready for sea at Philadelphia, and the Washington will be immediately hauled up to receive the necessary repairs

TO THOSE WHO SHAVE THEMSELVES. TO THOSE WHO SHAVE THEMSELVES.

I From the Evening Fost.

R 1NG'S CREAM.— SPECIMENS OF RING'S UNAPPROACHABLE VERRENA CREAM, for Shaving
—This strile, universally praised by those who made trial
of it last year, took the first premium of the linstitute Fair.—
indeed, it is fully conceded, by those who knew, that it is
noussible to manufacture an article equal to it. It is softing to the skin, fragrant to the sense, a destroyer of freekles
are pimples, and is sold cheaper than the old Soaps. All,
therefore, who would consult economy and comfort in
Shaving should possess themselves of it."

Beware of imitations, and observe the written signature
neder the directions for use, of "C. H. Ring." Prepared and
for sale, wholesale and retail, and for expertation, by
dil Im*r 192 Broadway, corner of John street.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, NOTICE THIS.

GENTLEMEN, it need not be a source of tromble to you any longer, to know where you can go and get your Freek, Dress or Over Costs and Pasts, either closused, dyad, altered and repared as well as turned and refused with new Coffs, Collars, Linings, Euttons and Straps for little money 94 Shurray, corner Washington street is he piace where you can set all you went done for the ensuing Holidays, without disapp intment. Please give me a cail or send me a note, end you will be waited on at any time. Parts and Vest made for fil 56, Cost \$- to 8; warran ed to fit. Observe the number 198 Murray street.

Clothes Dyed are warranted to keep their colors, dil im*m.

Tanacounia.

Tanac

says that a Mexican who had arrived from San Luis on the 12th December, reported that Santa Anna had left that place for the capital.

Our correspondent informs us that the sick list of Gen. Worth's division was very small.

He adds that the early occupation of Saltillo has been a fortunate one for the army, so far as supplies were concerned. The quartermaster and commissary had laid in a sufficient supply of flour and corn to last Worth's division six mouths, and they were daily increasing the stock.

Neither the news from the squadron, nor the Vera Cruz papers papers received by the Potonac, nor the Tampico papers make any mention of Santa Anna's descent upon Saltillo. It may turn out that he is not with the force reported by Gen. Worth's scouts as advancing from San Luis Potosi. We are not prepared, however, to discredit the advices received from Saltillo—the silence of the Vera Cruz and Tampico editors being but negative evidence, at best.

There was a startling rumor in the city vesterday.

of the Vera Cruz and Tampico editors being but negative evidence, at best.

There was a startling rumor in the city yesterday
morning, to the effect that the American forces at Saltillo had been cut to pieces. Absurd as the report was, it
produced a momentary excitement as great as authentic
intelligence of the fact would have done. It is not
known how it got affoat.

Gen, La Vega strived at Vera Cruz on the 14th ult., on
the English steamer Dee. The Lecometer announces
the fact in a warm tribute to the character and services
of the General.

The afternoon of the 13th ult. one of our frigates enter-

negigence of the Siexican service on that station, of which, by the way, we have accounts from other sources.

From the Diario Official of the 8th ult, the Lecometer copies a note from Gen. Almonte, the escretary of War, the purport of which is as follows:—]:

"I have seen with surprise a printed circular in which my name is mentioned as a candidate for the next presidency. Although as a public man I may entertain some aspirations, yet I assure you upon my word of honor that I had no part in the publication referred to, and I trust that men of sonse will look upon it with the contempt it deserves."

It must not be forgotten that Almonte is a thorough paced partisan of Santa Anna. Were it not so his nomination to the presidency might not appear so contemptible. He is the ablest of his masters servitors, and his admiration for him is as great as the grandiloquence of the Spanish language.

The late revolutionary attempt in Tabasco is mentioned almost in terms of disgust, and Traconis is denounced as a poor weak fool, but we have not room to enter upon this topic now.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, Jan. 4]

as a poor weak fool, but we have not room to enter upon this topic now.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, Jan. 4]

We believe that an unnecessary anxiety is at present felt as to the position of the advanced corps of the army under Gen. Worth, at Salttilo. The arrival of the United States steamer Edith on Saturday, it is true, confirms the previous rumors of the advance of Santa Anna in great force from San Luis upon Saltillo; but still these are but rumors, and there appears to have been no authentic advices as to his actual movements or intentions. General Worth, as was his duty to do, in order to be prepared to meet any contingency of the kind, had acted on these rumors, and had sent information by express to Monterey, and reinforcements were moving forward to Saltillo from Camargo and Monterey. It was also expected that he would be joined by General Wool, who was only distant twenty-five to thirty leagues; and even if he is attacked, we feel well assured he will be able to hold his position against any force that Santa Anna can bring against him.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, Jan. 5]

hold his position against any force that Santa Anna can bring against him.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, Jan. 5]
A great deal of excitement continues to exist in the city as to the situation of our army, in consequence of the reported movement of Santa Anna, and rumors without the shadow of foundation are flying about in overy direction. There has, however, been no later advices than those in our columns of yesterday brought by the Edith.

There is no doubt of the fact that General Worth, either through his recommitting parties or spies, had received information of the advance of a Mexican force, and was acting on this information, believing it to be the main body, under Santa Anna, and had sent expresses to Menterey, celling for reinforcements, and which were pushing forward to his support with all haste.

The only question is, whether this force is really the main army under Santa Anna, having serious intentions to attack Seltillo, or cut off General Wool, to prevent him from joining Gen. Worth, or whether it is some detachment or advance party, whose numbers have been exaggerated. In the present state of our information, it is impossible to come to any correct conclusion, but if any fighting has occurred, we shall probably hear of it within the next twenty-four hours, as the Alabama would be immediately despatched from the Brazos with any news of the kind, either of good or evil import, for we learn by a passenger in the Edith that she was or dered to keep her steam up, to start at a moment's no tice.

A commercial letter is in the city, of 17th December.

dered to keep her steam up, to start at a moment's notice.

A commercial letter is in the city, of 17th December, from San Luis Potosi, which makes no mention of any movement of Santa Anna's army; and as the distance from that place to Saltillo is full two hundred miles, they must have started previous to the 17th, if these reports are correct from Saltillo, which must have been about the 21st or 22d.

The letter, however, does not allude to military affairs at all; and the probability is, that strict martial law prevails at San Luis, and that all letters intended for the coast are previously examined, and no information connected with the army, and particularly of such an important movement, would be permitted—the inference, therefore, from this letter is at best but of a negative character, and it is by no means conclusive that Santa Anna had not moved with his army, or even previous to the date of it tant movement, would be permitted—the inference, therefore, from this letter is at best but of a negative character, and it is by no means conclusive that dants Anna had not moved with his army, or even previous to the date and for closing all places where spirits were sold at all, and all gambling shops, as those two evils led to all the

ultimo, and from Tampico, of the 26th, the former of which, from a geliable and well informed source, states that Santa Anna writes, he will crush any force that may venture to attack him at San Luis, which is well prepared for defence, but does not allude to any intention of advancing from thence; these letters from him, however, must have been late in November or early in December. Such is all the information we have been able to collect on the subject, and which, under the general anxiety that is felt by the community, we have taken some pains to acquire. To a certain extent it is contradictory with the reports from the army, and though it is possible, or even probable, that Santa Anna has made a forward movement connected with the intended operations against Gen Worth or Gen. Wool, we incline to think the chances are against that conclusion.

We cannot, however, be much longer in any doubt on the subject, and if we do not, within 24 or 36 hours receive positive advices, we shall conclude nothing has occurred. Our own anxiety, however, is to hear of the fight, if any is to take place, without much fear as to the result, particularly if the reinforcements on the way should have arrived in time for the fray.

[From the N. O. Delta, Jan. 8]

result, particularly if the reinforcements on the way should have arrived in time for the fray.

[From the N. O. Delta, Jan. 8]

We yesterday conversed with a genfleman from Tampico; he left there on the 27th ult. A letter dated the 8th ult, at 8an Juan de Arosa, had been received by a merchant in Tampico. The writer, who was his partner in business, informed him that Santa Anna's force at San Louis Potosi was then 37,000. On the 10th, two days subsequently, 7000 of them—cavalty—under the command of Col. Gonzales, were to leave—for the direction of Victoria, it was supposed. If the contemplated attack en 8shillo, by Gen. Santa Anna, should be successful, then an attack would be made on Tampice, by Col. Gonzales. The bitter hostility of the whole people of the country is now aroused against our army, and they pant for an opportunity to carry it into execution. It is one which we hope will not soon be given them.

The military force at Tampico, at the present time, is about 1200 men. One hundred artillerists have left there for Camargo.

[From the N. O. Times, Jan. 4.]

We learn that General Scott left Brazos for the mouth of the Rio Grande on the morning of the 29th ult. It was believed that he would go to Camargo on the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riftemen. Captain Wayne had been transferred from Gen. Jesup's staff to General Scott's, accompanying the latter in his tour of observation. Since General Jesup's arrival, the greatest activity had been observable in the Quarter-Master General's department. The General has recently visited Matamoras on inspection. All the citizens at Brasos were called on to earell themselves.

From the New Orleans Jeffersonian, Jan. 4]

At Reynosa the Mexicans had attented to capture

** From the New Orleans Jeffersonian, Jan. 4]

At Reynosa the Mexicans had attempted to capture the place, but without success. The officer commanding there had seized the alcalde, and given him and the other Mexicans orders to withdraw forthwith under penalty of death.

there had seized the alcalde and given him and the other Mexicans orders to withdraw forthwith under penalty of death.

[From the Matamoras Flag, Dec. 19]

Col. Clarke, we understand, has been instructed by Gen. Taylor to forward the Mexican prisoners, sixteen in number, now at Fort Brown, to the officer in command of the fleet off Vera Cruz, by him to be delivered to the authorities of that city. There are also sixteen prisoners in Fort Polk, who will probably be sent with them. Santa Anna is said to have released several American prisoners, and we suppose that these are sent as an exchange.

Capt. Moore, who is stationed in the Plaza, was out on a hunting excursion on Thursday evening [the 17th ult.] accompanied by a corporal, and was surprised and fired upon by a small party of Mexicans; a lasso was thrown over the head of the corporal, dragging him somedistance, and bruising him severely. Capt. Mimmediately fired upon them, and succeeded in rescuing the corporal and bringing him user the town, obtained a guard and returned in search of the secondrels, captured two of them with several stolen horses, and returned to town last night, having brought with him his wounded companion. Early yesterday morning another party went out on search, and discovered a number of fire-arms in a jackal outside of town, but the occupant pretends to be a gunsmith; he was brought in, however, and the matter will be investigated, when we hope to be able to give a clearer explanation for our readers.

A cold-bloodel murder was perpetrated on Tuesday night last, by some unknown persons, believed to be Mexicans, upon a Mr. George Babocok, lat Sergeant Company K, 4th U. S. Infantry, recently arrived from Monterey. The body of Mr. Babocok was found on Wednesday-morning, completely stripped of clothing, but a short distance from the main plaza, with some fifteen or twenty dirk wounds on his person, any one of which would have caused death. From what we can learn of the deceased, he was a quiet, inoffensive man, and when last seen the pr

wife and several children here, and was on furlough to visit them.

[From the Washington Union, Jan. 12]

The following are extracts of a letter from an intelligent citizen of the United States to a member of Congress, (received by this evening's Southern mail,) dated MATAMORD, Dec. 26, 1846.

"Gen. Patterson left here three days ago for Victoria and Tampico, and I heard from him this morning near San Fernando. It is reported here that Santa Anna was marching on Gen. Worth at Saltillo with a large number of troops, and that Gen. Butler had marched from Monterey to his assistance, and that Gen. Patterson days before Worth's despatch reached Monterey; but there is no confirmation of this report, and several boats have come down the river. It may be so, however, for Gen. Worth is not the man to make a false slarm, particularly when there would be any fighting to be done. General Scott is expected here very soon.

"It is useless to carry on war in the manner we have done in this country; we are enriching the Mexicans and making ourselves poor, and they think and hope the war will continue a long time; but if they were made to feel the effects of war as carried on in Europe by the most civilized nations, they would soon cry out for peace.

"No Mexican authority should have any jurisdiction whatever in any matter or thing—Gen. Taylor issued

The omnibus proprietors are vising with each other in the magnificence of, their displays. Yesterday the twelve horse establishment referred to above, danced through the streets, and to-day, the weather being propitious, Ripp & Brown bring out a twalve horse to statistical the streets, and to-day, the weather being propitious, Ripp & Brown bring out a twalve horse date, and the streets and to-day, the weather being propitious, Ripp & Brown bring out a twalve horse date, and the streets and

sepecially if he had the appearance of a foreigner, but he had an invitation to join the Mexicans, and money and horses were offered to him. Not one single instance oc-curred where any one was punished for this or any

curred where any one was punished for this or any other crime.

[From the Washington Union, Jan. 11.]

Much interest has been produced by the rumors which reached us by Saturday night's mail, from New Orleans. It was reported that Santa Anna was on the advance from San Luis de Potosi, and that Gen. Worth was retreating to Monterey. We lay several appeulations from the New Orleans Mercury before our readers, touching these movements. We understand that no despatches have been received at the war office from Generals Taylor or Worth, by the last arrival from the Rio Grande. It would appear, however, from the following extract of a letter from Gen. Jesup, received at the quartermaster's bureau in this city, that he attaches very little consequence to these reports. Indeed, we cannot suppose it possible that Gen. Taylor would have advanced to Saltillo, and scattered his troops so far from each other—with Gen. Worth at Saltillo, with Gen. Wool at Parras, with Gen. Butler at Monterey, and the forces under himself and under Gen. Patterson, so as to incur any serious adager from a concentrated attack by Santa Anna upon any of his divisions. We trust, therefore, that we may dismiss any serious apprehensions from any such movement

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jesup, to the Quartermaster's Department, in this city, dated

Bazzos St. Jaco, Dec. 25, 1846.

We have a report that Santa Anna is advancing on Gen. Worth, and that he is falling back; but I do not credit it. Santa Anna would hardly follow Gen. Worth with Gen. Wool on his flank. I consider the stery as mere gossip.

mere gossip.

A subsequent letter was received from Gen. Jesup on the day afler, viz., on the 26th ult, which is perfectly silent about these rumors. A letter in the New Orleans Bee, dated Monterey,

A letter in the New Orleans Bee, dated Monterey, Dec. 11, says:—
Mr. Mills arrived here on the 9th, and on the 10th, about 1 P. M., proceeded to exhume the remains of the late Col. Watson. Accompanied by the Baltimore Battalion and the band of the 4th infantry, he proceeded to the spot were the Colonel was buried. The grave was opened and not only Colonel Watson's remains, but those of Lieutenants Hoskins and Woods were taken out. The features of the Colonel were not much impaired, and could have been easily recognized by any one familiar with him whilst he lived.

The upper lip, with the moustache, was very perfect, and, in fact, the whole lineaments of the face were so. The ceremony was truly interesting, and many a man shed tears during the performance. Mr. Mills had the body placed in a neat walnut coffin, which was put in a wagon (with the remains of the two Lieutenants), and taken to the Camp at Walnut Springs yesterday. All but the Colonel were buried in the officers cemetry. When the grave was first opened the body of a man was found above the three, who, from his dress, was supposed to have been an Eastern Texan.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

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THE SEAT OF WAR.

[From the Boston Courier, Jan. 11.]

Many erroneous statements as to Mexico, and the events of the war have been put in chreatening, and found their way into letters, lectures, and the public prints.

The first is, that there have been fifteen hundred to four thousand deaths, by sickness, on the Rio Grande, and the inference is drawn that the climate is very unfavorable to life.

These rumors of death have been authenticated by no official statement, and there is strong reason to believe that the whole number of deaths does not exceed five hundred.

The corps of Gen. Wool, numbering 3000, on its way from Lavacca to Presidio, Monclova and Parras, the longest march yet made, has, by official reports, not lost a man. Gen. Kearny, Ewith a similar number, reached Santa Fe without losing a platoon.

It is true, the volunteers on the lower waters of the Rio Grande, after the great rise and overflow of the river, experienced fever and dysentery to some extent, and many of them were in the hospitals, and have since returned home. But even there, the amount of sickness is less than our New England troops experienced in the old wars of Crown Point and Ticenderogs. There have also been cases of intermittent fever at Tampico, Vera Cruz, and a narrow belt upon the coast, are, like Mobile and New Orleans, subject to the yellow fever; but on the table lands of Mexico, the climate is pictured by travellers as mild and agreeable, and there is no question it is more healthful than our southern and western States. It is equally probable, that a large part of our volunteers will find there a better climate than at homo. There is, of course, an exposure in field service which attends all military expeditions, but if a foot-hold is once obtained on the highlands above Tampico, no fears need be entertained for the health of our troops.

It has been said that the rivers of Mexico wi